dantely, which astonished them still more; and ene man said he had often thought they might get home man said he had often thought they might get thought especially of using more seed, but somehow he'd never tried it. The general practice here, they told me, was to sow wheat on ground from which they had taken corn, without removing the corn stumps, the weeds, or ploughing it at all; they sawed three pecks of wheat to the acre, and ploughed it in—that was all. They used the crade, but had never heard of reaping machines. Of cotton, the ordinary crop was five hundred pounds of seed-ginned wool to the acre, or from one to two bales to a hand.

Corn, usually from ten to twenty bushels to the

screet het year not over ten; this year they thought it would be twenty five on good land.

The general admiration of Jude brought up the topic of negro dogs again, and the elergyman told a stery of z man who hunted niggers near where he fived. He was out once with another many the stery of z man who have the fived. Red. He was out once with another man, when, after a long search, they found the dogs barking up a big cottonwood tree. They examined the tree closely without finding any negro, and concluded that the dogs must have been foiled, and they were that the degs must have been loned, and they were about to go away, when Mr. —, from some distance off, thought he saw a negro's leg very high up in the tree, where the leaves and moss were thick enough to hide a man lying on the top of a limb with his feet against the trunk. He called out, as if he really saw a man, telling him to come down, but nething stirred. He sent for an ax, and called out again, saying he would cut the tree to the ground if he didn't come down. There was no reply. He then cut half through the tree on one side, and was then cut half through the tree on one side, and was beginning on the other, when the negro halloced out that if he would stop he would come down. He stopped cutting, and the negro descended to the howest limb, which was still far from the ground, and asked the hunter to take away his dogs and promise they shouldn't tear him. He swore he'd make no conditions with him after having been made to got the tree almost down.

to cut the tree almost down.

The negro said no more, but retained his position antil the tree was nearly cut in two. When it bespringing upon him as soon as he was within their reach. He fought em hard, and got hold of one b reach. He fought 'em hard, and got hold of one by the ear; that made 'em madder, and they tore him till the hunter was afraid they'd kill him, and

stopped them.

I asked if dogs were often allowed to tear the

egroes when they caught them?
"When the hunters come up they always call them off, unless the nigger fights. If the nigger fights can that makes 'em mad, and they let 'em tear bim good," said the clergyman. There were two or three young women present, and the young men were sparking with them in the house, sitting on the beds for want of sofns, the chairs being all in use outside; the rest of the company sat on the gallery most of the time, but there was very little conversation. It was twice remarked to me, "Sunday's a dull day—nothing to do."

As the Methodist and I were reading after dinner I noticed that two or three were persuading the others to go with them somewhere, and I asked where they proposed to go. They said they wanted to go over the mountain to hunt a bull. To shoot him?"

"Oh, no, it's a working bull; they got his mate yesterday. There ain't but one pair of cattle in this neighborhood, and they do all the hauling for nine families." They belonged, together with the wagon used with them, to one man, and the rest borrowed of him. They wanted them this week to cart in their eats. The stray bull was driven in toward night, yoked with another to a wagon, and one o the women, with her family, got into the wagen and was carried home. The bulls were fractious and had to be led by one man, while another urged them forward with a cudgel.

Last night a neighbor came into the planter's

(Uncle Abram's master), and in the course of conversation about crops, said that on Sunday he went ever to John Brown's to get him to come out and there for the same purpose, but John said he didn't feel well, and he reckoned he couldn't work. He offered him a dollar and a half a day to cradle for him, but when he tried to persuade hun, John spoke out piainly and said "he'd be d—d if he was going to work anyhow;" so he said to the others, "Come, k anyhow;" so he said to the others, boys, we may as well go; you can't make a lazy supposed that remark made him mad, for on Thursday John came running across his cotton patch where he was ploughing. He didn't speak a word te him, but cut along over to his neighbor's house and told him that he had shot two deer, and wante his hounds to catch 'em, promising to give him half the venison if he succeeded. He did catch one of them, and kept his promise.

THE "COTTER" CLASS.

This man Brown, they told me, had a large family and lived in a little cabin on the mountain. He pretended to plant a corn patch, but he never worked it, and didn't make any corn. They reckoned he lived putty much on what corn and hogs he could steal and on game. The children were described as pitiably poor, "scrawny," half-starved little wretches. Last Summer his wife had come to one of them, saying they had no corn, and she wanted to pick cotton to earn some. He had let her go in with the niggers and pick. She kept at it for two days, and took her pay in corn. Afterward he saw her little boy "toting" it to the mill to be ground pretended to plant a corn patch, but he never worked her little boy "toting" it to the mill to be ground-a much too heavy load for him.

I asked if there were many such vagabonds. "Yes, a great many on the mountain, and they make a heap of trouble. There is a law by which they might be taken up (if it could be proved that they have no 'visible means of support') and sold to the highest bidder, and made to work to support their families; but the law is never used."

Speaking of another man, one said: "He'll be here to breakfast, at your house to dinner, and at Dr.—'s to supper, leaving his family to live as they best can." They "reckoned" he got most of his living in that way, while his family had to get theirs by stealing. He never did any work except hunting, and they "reckoned" he killed about as many shoals and yearlings as deer and turkeys.

They said that this sort of people were not often They said that has sort of people were not often intemperate; they had no money to buy hquor with; now and then, when they'd sold some game or done a little work to raise money, they'd have a spree; but they were more apt to gamble it off or spend it for fine clothes and things to trick out their wives.

June.-To-day I am passing through a valley of poor, sandy soil, thickly populated by post farmers. Plantations with negroes are rare, but occasionally neat, new houses, with other improvenents, would argue the increasing wealth of the people. The majority of the dwellings are small log cabins of one room, with another separate cabin for a kitchen; each house has a well and a garden inclosed with palings. Cows, goats, mules and swine, fowls and doves are abundant, and I should judge that the people live very comfortably. They are more social than the people of the lower country, falling readily into amiable conversation with a traveler. They are very ignorant; the agriculture is wretched and the work hard. I have seen three white women hoeing field crops to-day. A spinningwheel is heard in every house, and frequently a loom is clanging in the gallery, always worked by women one wears homespun. The negroes evince independent character; they sing or whistle at their work and move about with some vivacity.

THE STANDSE TWINS OUTDONE .- One of those re The States Twins Outdone.—One of those remarkable maliotrations occasionally met with, both among the higher and lower orders of the azimal creation, presented itself a few days since in the practice of one of the physicians of this village. It was a child, having two perfectly distinct heads, developed equally as regards size and shape, which are united to a single body, each by its own neck. The shoulders are broader than natural; but in other respects the body is not unlike that of other children at birth; it has but two arms and two legs. An internal examination was made, as it was dead born, which exhibited a most singular arrangement of the organs contained in the chest and abdomen. Two perfect and entire spiral columns were formed; each had the usual number of ribs -vize, twenty-four—making forty-eight in all. The middle or internal sets of ribs workers. entire spinal columns were formed; each had the usual number of ribe-viz, twenty-four-making forty-eight in all. The middle or internal sets of ribs were united together; so that the entire chest constituted about a single cavity, containing four lungs, the middle pairs being united. Two wind-pipes led to the lungs. One heart circulated all the blood to this strange body. Two food pipes led to a single stornach, and, except that it had but one kidney, the right, the ab lominal where single, and natural. that it ned but one kingle, and natural, islanding Republican

AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE. SHALL I BECOME A FARMER!

We have already answered this question, as it has been put in multifarious forms, to the eame purport-" Shall I become a farmer !" "How can I that is: live if I go to the country !" etc. But our answers are either insufficient, or unsatisfactory. Let us try once

A resident of London, Canada West, wants light

upon this question. He says:
"I have a wife and one child—have been in busi "I have a wife and one child—have been in business without getting ahead pecuniarily. I could raise \$2,000, and should like to invest it in a little farm, if I can make a living off of it. I am healthy, but my physique is unequal to constant hard labor. Yet I am fond of agricultural pursuits, and I am wearied with business; and I am tired of this cold climate. I think I should like Southern Ohio better. Now the question I should like Southern o'ms better. You are queries, can I locate near some of the large towas, where I could buy a little place to work upon part of the time to advantage? that is, supposing I could get a business situation that would employ me during business hours, and employ myself upon my farm the remain-

der ? After all, the main question is, can I so situate myself upon my capital of \$2,000?

"As there are doubtless many other persons similarly situated, perhaps you will, in the kindness of heart frequently evinced, give my questions a public

Yes, Sir. In the first place, the text is applicable to you, that "You cannot serve God and mammon. Your adherence to "business" would prevent your devotion to a far nobler service upon the land that you say you delight to cultivate. No matter that your 'physique" is insufficient for toil. If you were porter? If you were a builder, do you think it would add to your capacity to be able to carry your own brick and mortar up a five-story building

And why should it require any more physique to b a farmer? The great mistake about farming is that i every owner of a farm was like the merchant, exer cising his intellect while his brawny porter did th heavy work, or like the builder who plans while a common hod-carrier totes up the building material, he would be much more successful.

Now, Sir, if you, or any one like you, with \$2,000 will go to Southern Obio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri Karsas, all in milder climates than yours, and al bound to be as free of Slavery as Ohio is now, and buy a small farm and hire men to do the hard labor, while you do the necessary thinking and light work that is just as necessary as the hardest on a farm, and devote your attention to that business and no other, and adopt a frugal, healthy mode of life, you will suc ceed-will live comfortably and stand a fair chance to die happy and be regretted.

Yes, Sir, you can find plenty of places for sale, with in your means, in any one of those States.

POTATO ROT.-Late accounts are unfavorable for the potato crop of Ireland, and other accounts say that the crop in the south of England is also already badly affected. In New-Brunswick, where the potate crop is so much depended upon, the disease is reporte as showing itself in various places. On the contrary a letter dated Middlebury, Elkhart County, Indiana Aug. 12, says: " Potatoes are first rate, with no appearance of rot or disease of any kind, and we have more than double the area growing usually planted to this crop. Corn also looks well, and unless cut off by a very early frost, will give a great crop. At any rate, potatoes are sure, as we have no fear of the rot. Oats are also unusually good.

The Monmouth Inquirer of Aug. 15, speaking of the potato rot and its prevalence generally in New-

He potato for and as prevalence generally in Actar
Jersey, says:

"The season has been very favorable for the
growth of a large crop, but the superabundance of
wet weather has also tended to develope the malady.
Near Blue Ball, a gen'leman tells us whole fields are
going by the beard; not only early varieties, but those
of the late planting, little half-grown tubers being as
much affected as the more sasture. We observe
fields in every direction are assuming an unhealthy
character, the plants turning brown, or of a sickly hue,
incompatible with a sound root. In the upper part of
the State, around Newark, and in Burlington, Mercer,
Acc., we hear complaints, but let us hope, that the
progress of the rot will be arrested and that there will
yet be an abundant yield. The crop of Moomouth, if
not diminished by this cause, wou'd in all probability
have reached the present season the enormous figure
of 1 500,006 bushels."

HAY IN MAINE .- A good deal of hay has bee spoiled or badly injured this year in Maine by the rains that have fallen almost incessantly in some part of the State during the haying season. A correspon dent writing from West Pownal thinks the crop thi year will be ten or fifteen per cent better than last year. hen it was that much below an average one.

OF OTHER CROPS the same correspondent says:

Or OTHER CROPS the same correspondent says:

"Oats about a middling crop. Beans and pumpkins never looked better.

"Corn although so unpromising in the early part of the season, has come forward, and looks as though there might be an average crop; nothing but an early frost can prevent it. Wheat was injured in the Spring by the maggot, and now the weevil has attacked it, and will destroy perhaps one half of it. But as yet the just has not injured it. Rye is good, but there was little sown. Or Apples there will be a very small crop, especially on low or flat lands; the fruit buds seem to have come out in the Spring with a sickly appearance, and a great many trees are entirely killed and many appear to be dying. The damage in the State of Maine must be very great. I think there will be but few plums.

ERGOT ON GRASS .- A farmer wants to know i there is any remedy for the poison of ergot, that is unusually abundant upon grass this season. One man is Ashtabula County, Obio, is reported to have loss seven head of cattle, believed to be poisoned by ergot, which is found attached to grass in the same manne it is upon heads of rye, which is the plant usually producing this poisonous excrescence in greatest ab ance. We cannot give a tried ramedy, but we recommend one very simple, that we know will care the poison of willed wild cherry leaves, and that is a pint each of melted lard and molasses, poured down th animal's throat from a bottle, like any other drink.

THE NEW GRASS IN IOWA .- Thomas A. Maskell of New-Jersey, gives it as his opinion that the new Hungarian (or humbug) grass of Iowa is nothing else than the ordinary millet, to prove which he sends us a head, which we pronounce millet of the poorest kind grown in this country. Mr. M. thinks the offer to distribute the seed of this new humbug has about the sam object as the offer to gratuitously distribute sorghua seed; that is, to increase the circulation of an agricutural paper that does not possess merit enough of it own to get up a paying circulation.

THE SOFT MAPLE-IS IT A SUGAR TREE !-Th question that heads this article is an important one which has been awakened into new life by a discussion among our readers since the publication of the letter advecating the more extensive planting o the variety known as the "soft maple," upon th ground that it is valuable as a sugar-producing tree It is true that it is a sugar tree, and when grown upo dry upland, instead of its native swamp, it may b profitably productive of saccharum. Upon this point an experienced sugar-maker in Vermont gives the fol lewing statement:

lewing statement:

"The flow of sap from this variety of the maple is considerably larger than the variety known as sugar or rock maple—probably double in quantity. But it does not contain more than half the saccharine quality per gallon contained by the sap of the other variety, and often much less than half, for there is considerable variation among different trees. Sugar can be made from the soft maple sap, and also from the sap of the yellow birch (which flows in still more pleutital amount); but the difficulty is that so much more first is required to reduce the sap to sugar than is required with that eyrup derived from the sugar maple that it will not pay the cost. A few trees of the soft variety are to be found in almost every 'sugar crehard, and their product is mingled with that of the others, and the difference is not noticed. But yet it is so well is sown, that no one in Vermont would think of making is rown, that no one in Vermont would think of making sugar from soft maples only. So far from being equal to the rock maple, there is always in the production of a given quantity of sugar from their sap, thrice the quantity of water to be boiled away, and often more,

which of course greatly increases the cost of produc-

There is another difficulty, not mentioned by the writer above, and that is the difficulty of granulation; but the soft maple sup will make excellent sirup, and unless fuel is very expensive, will amply repay cost of production, so that both ce an ornamental as well as neeful tree, we most earnestly urge all owners of land to ornament their roadsides with rows of one of the most beautiful trees in the world, and one that will premote health and add wealth to their children and children's children as long as they continue owners of the old horsestead.

Cons in Egypt .- Union County, in Southern Illi neis, reported for the census of 1850, a total Wheat product of 31,550 bushels. The Wheat harvest of the rame county this year is estimated by The Janesbur, Gazette at Half a Million bushels. A car-load of it weighing 62 pounds to the bushel, has just been re reived at Chicago, where it was sold for \$1 53 per bushel. It was transported over the Illinois Central Railroad—329 miles—for 184 cents per bushel. The car-lead of 336 bushels brought \$514; transportation, seller's commission, and all charges, \$70; leaving a net reduct to the grower of \$1 32 per bushel.

GRAIN IS RUSSIA .- A correspondent at Moscow, under date of July 16, furnishes the following jufor

"I have delayed (awaiting authentic information reporting the amost entire loss of the wheet crops of this year in several of the most important wheat-growing Governments (districts) of Russia. An open Winter and a long drouth are assigned as the causes. "So little of the surplus grain produced one year is kept in the country for the next, that, in view of the prospective short crop, and consequent inadequate supply even for home consumption, the small stock now on hand has been for six weeks or a mouth past rapidly advancing in price, and is now held at 75 per cent, above the Spring quotations. It is stated that, except where great land transport will proventit, all the grain will be sold and retained in the interior—little or none exported."

NAM Uses OF CASTOR OIL. -The cultivation the Palma-Christa plant, which produces the seeds from which easter oil is pressed, has been somewhat extensive in this country, particularly in Illinois; but owing to the limited use of castor oil, the demand has not been large enough to warrant extensive plauting. But its application to other purposes may increase the demand and make its cultivation profitable; as it would be at \$1 a bushel for the seeds, in many places south of latitude 40°, up to which point the plant matures without much danger of frost, and although i grow much larger farther scuth, it does not afford as great a yield in Mississippi as it does nearer the north-ern limit of its growth. New uses for easter oil have been discovered in France. M. Berris, a French chemist, declares that it is applicable to a great many adnetrial purposes to which it has not heretofore been considered applicable. He says:

"By disthing castor oil upon concentrated potash, the schacic acid and caprylic alconol are extracted as separate products, which may be turned to good account. The schacic acid, having a high melting point, may be employed, instead of stearic acid, in the manufacture of candles, and if it be mixed with stearic acid, the hardress and quality of the candles are greatly improved, and in appendance they resemble porcelain. It is possible to use caprylic alcohol in all the purposes It is possible to use caprylic alcoaol in all the purposes to which ordinary alcohol is put, perticularly in idu-mination, and in the composition of varnishes, and from it certain other compounds may be derived, of remarkable odor, similar to these which are at present largely used in commerce."

The French people expect that this discovery will prove of great advantage to the farmers in Algeria since they can produce from a given quantity of land force times as much castor oil as they can olive oil and twice as much as of palm oil, both of which productions afford good compensation to the cultivator. Shall we not make it equally profitable in this

CURIOUS TREES IN CUBA .- The editor of The Hortiulturist, who is a professor of botany, spent the last Winter in Cuos, where he found many trees and plants very different from anything in this country, some of which are very curious in their habits; one of the most so is the clasia rosea et alea, commonly called copey, or another of almost identical habita called jaquey (Ficus Indica occidentalis). Both parasites The seeds, being deposited by birds in the forks of trees, vegetate there and send down small fibrous roots along the trunk until they reach the ground, however distant, and there roots continue increasing, until the whole body is enveloped, the roots uniting together where they come in contact, until they finally form ac enveloping case, with the bole of the old tree for the heart, which is killed by its parasite, a new top is formed, and there stands a lofty tree, which is someis described as a beautiful and delightful shade tree. The wood is of no value—the juice is so glutenous that it serves as birdlime. The filamentous roots are said to be remarkably strong, and the branches bear a beautiful flower and singular-shaped fruit. It is suggested that the resinous gum exuding night be used n book-binding, since it is proof against all insects This sivgular tree is most commonly found attaching uself to the Ceiba tree, which grows very large and tall. It also attaches to precipices and walls of deserted houses, and completely envelopes the walls.

THE RUST IN WESTERN WHEAT .- Late account from the great Spring wheat region of Indiana and Illinois are unfavorable. The excess of wet weather has produced an abundance of rust upon the wheat, which is unusually backward this year in maturing owing to the cold and wet Spring. It is the worst in central Indiana, and parts of central Illinois.

Crops in Minnesota—Grasshoppers.—From various persons who have traveled extensively over the Territory, we learn that the crops throughout are most premisine; wheat has never appeared so well, and the yield will be larger and better than ever yet seen in the Territory. Corn may be a little lighter than usual, but this will be more than compensated for in the greater abundance of hay, onto, barley, rye and potatoes yielded—especially of the latter. Emigrants coming in here this, Autumn can stock their cellars with an abundance almost at their own price. The only drawback on all this prosperity is the pest of the grasshoppers, whose ravages, however, are confined to a comparatively narrow strip as they march on through the Territory, leaving devolution behind. We see by The Faribautt Heraia that they have made their appearance, in their march south, at that piace, CROPS IN MINNESOTA-GRASSHOPPERS.-From Vatheir appearance, in their march south, at that place, having made a distance of some thirty miles in a week. We hope their progress may be still more rapid from our midst, and that they may never renew their unwelcome visit.

[Nininger Journal.]

DESTRUCTION OF WEEVIL IN WHEAT .- For this DESTRUCTION OF WEIGHT. IN WHEAT.—For this evil the French have discovered an effective chasp remedy in anesthetic agetts, by which ad insects and larvae or the germs of life in the eggs are destroyed. Experiments have been made at Algiers on the most extensive scale. It was ascertained that two grammes of chloroform, or a sulphuret of carbon per metrical quintal of wheat, was sufficient to destroy, in five of chloroform, or a sulphuret of carbon per metrical quintal of wheat, was sufficient to destroy, in five days time, all the insects in wheat; with five grammes of sulphuret of carbon per metrical quintal, the destruction takes place in twenty-four hours. The mass of grain operated on, so far from being a difficulty, rather simplifies the operation. Experiments were made on 11,600 hectolitres of barley at once; 100 pounds of the sulphuret of carbon was used, which required twenty minutes to introduce into the mass. These operations may be made successfully even when the heap of grain is simply covered with a water-proof cloth, which is closed with clay near the ground on every side. The grain operated on retains all its germinating properties. The fetil oder of the sulphuret of carbon is soon dissipated; and after it has been exposed two or three days to the sir, and moved occasionally with a shovel, to these of it remains. The grain so treated, when ground and made into bread, cannot be distinguished from grain which has not been exposed to the influence of anesthetic agents. It is highly important to fermers to know the application can be made to the grain in heaps on the ground.

Scenes at the West .- A friend travelog at the West gives us a note of some of the resues that altracted his attention:

A Hay-Making Scene-On the road from Cincinthere was a hobiday sight, the boy-makers, concluting

all engaged toreing, turning, winnowing, raking, cocking and loading hay. The women were all clad able in bine domestic cotton cloth and large straw gipecys, with the leaf or brim tied down over the cars quite closely with a plain blue ribbon, and all of their own manufacture, the blue silk ribbon included. This is one of the wealthiest Societies in the United States. but must soon die out as there has not been a birth among them for over forty years.

The Ohio Valley .- The Valley of the Ohio, all the way to Steubenville, is a perfect farm-garden. Such green corn! such broad meadows! And as for the wheat, I have not seen the shocks standing so close egether since I was a boy "gathering bundles," and then I thought them entirely too thick, because I thought I should never get them all gathered.

A Dark Picture of Indiana Industry .- Along the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad from Cincinnati, through Indiana, I confess I was much disappointed. The land was poor and bad'y tilled, consequently, with the exception of an odd field of corn, the crop was poor; and all along the road so many idle men-I can safely eay I did not see a man at work in fifty mile from Il to 3 o'cleck; all, all idle. Ten or twelve ran out of a corn field to the depot to see the paper, but they did not appear to have been working. After crossing the Wabash at Vincennes into Illinois, things got better in the way of crops. How would you like to see at once stretch a field of one hundred acres of splendid cern higher than your head? Something like old times again-two bits a bushel-you would say. So I have seen it, and am gld to record it.

That Extra Acre.—I must not forget to thank you for your not only hinting, but pressing on all, the necessity of planting "that extra acre." I succeeded in getting my main crop in betimes, and looking around for choice, we found four extra acres that would have lain idle but for that article, which we planted in oats and corn on shares. We then plowed three-quarters of an acre of virgin soil on the edge of a wood, where our cattle harbored, which we planted in turnips; and, finally, after finishing a crack piece of potatoes, sowed half an acre of turnip seed between the rows, the weather being very favorable. All came up very handsomely. I hope many others have gone and done

THE BORERS .- A New-Jersey fruit-grower says, if owners of trees troubled with borers, or barrenness, will bore a hole and insert a roll of brimstone in the bedy, it will keep off all attacks of borers, and make the tree bear good crops. For small trees, mix flour of sulphur into paste, and cover the bole of the tree near the ground. A friend at Rutland, Vt., says:

near the ground. A friend at Rutland, Vt., says:

"Fine sand about the trees is of no value to prevent
the borer, for the fly which lays borer eggs, deposits
them just above the surface of the earth; generally
under some loose bit of bark, or in the cracks of the
reugher find, about the bottom of the limb. The
grub penetrates the bark, and then works downward
and upward. I have found that winding a newspaper
about the foot sund billing the earth over it at the bottem, to prevent the fly from getting under the paper. tem, to prevent the fly from getting under the pap effectually defeats the deposit of the egg. The effectually defeats the deposit of the egg. The hy cannot penetrate the papers but frequently lays the eggs in its folds. These papers, wound about the tree in June (tied at about two places), will last generally till into September, when they should be gathered and burned. I am glad to see the notice of the applica-tion of hot water after the evil is partially accom-

PROGRESS OF THE POTATO ROT .- Accounts are coming in from various directions of the potatoes beginning to rot, though we are pleased to see that the erop is very promising yet in most localities, with no appearance of disease.

The postseript of a letter from Chaumont, Jefferson County, N. Y., Aug. 9, says:

"The potato rot has already shown itself in this section of the country, and there is reason to believe that our potato crop will be an entire failure."

Another from Monmouth County, N. J., Aug. 10-

"In our county, two weeks ago, potatoes never locked better, but now the tops present the appearance of fire having run through them, and in many places the rot has made its appearance. To-day, the prespect of a crop is poorer than I ever knew it." A letter dated West Pownel, Me., Aug. 11, says:

"Potatoes look better for the time of year than they have fer ten years past. After making considera-ble inquiry, I have not heard of any rot in this county (Cumberland), but have heard of one instance on the Kennebec."

Boone County, Ill., Saturday, August 8, 1857.—

Corn and potatoes are uncommonly promising. Some stalks of corn have already attained the hight of twelve feet, all silked out nicely.

Anoka, Minnesola, Aug. 5 .- Corn and potatoes are unusually promising. Putnam County, Ohio, Aug. 11.—All our crops, except fruit, promise well. No potato rot.

Green Castle, Franklin County, Pa., Aug. 11 .-The corn crop is looking unusually well, and will cersainly turn out well. Potatoes are backward, but are

rapidly improving. THE BORERS-ANOTHER REMEDY .- An Indiana correspondent gives the following very easily-tried reme-

E. EMERSON.

respondent gives the following very easily-tried remedy for the borers. He says:

"I would recommend driving cut-nails of some length in proportion to the size of the tree, so as to reach well into the trunk, in spaces of one and a half or two inches apart round the tree, near the ground, so as not to interfere with an ax in cutting it down in future. Nailing does not injure but promotes the growth of trees by keeping all kinds of insects from eating the leaves off of the young branches of the tree during the season, and does not injure the timber."

THE APPLE-TREE DESTROYERS.

THE APPLE-TREE DESTROYERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Your correspondent, L. M. Taylor, gives in The Tribune of July 25 a remedy for Fruit-Tree Borers, that may answer for the kind of borer which he speaks of, but will not avail against the borer we have in this section of country. It works the most in the apple-tree, and is injuring and destroying very many trees. I will describe and give the habits of this borer, and ask for some person to give through your pearer a remedy.

I have a young orchard of about 400 apple trees; they are two inches in diameter, and were grafted two years ago. The graft was put in five feet from the ground. I find that the tops are generally growing finely, but the bodies are much injured by the borer. They have been stung by some insect, mostly upon the west side of the free—some of them in a dozen different places from the ground. The bark is dead in spots, differing in size from half to three inches in diameter. If you cut into those spots you will find a white guib from half to 1; inches long. The body is formed in tings or joints. Its head is very large and fist—a regular beetle head. The small ones are generally in the bark, and large ones work between the wood much. Wherever they touch they seem to poison the bark. They do not incline to work into the wood much. Wherever they touch they seem to poison the bark. You will readily see that the gas tar is not the thing for our borers, unless we give the whole body of the tree a coating of it. In that case, I should be afraid the remedy would be worse than the disease. Large trees are also affected by this insect. Any reliable advice will be gratefully received, and be of service to frait-growers in this region.

Serville, Ohio, Aug 4, 1857. Seville, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1857.

MINNESOTA-DISPERSION OF THE GRASS-HOPPERS-GOOD PROSPECTS.

HOPPERS—GOOD PROSPECTS.

Correspondence of The R. Y. Tribuna.

ANORA, Aug. 15, 1857.

Until within a short time the prospects of this part of Minnesota have been extremely gloomy this season, in spite of our charming climate and warm, productive soil, as one of the earliest products was hordes of hungry grasshoppers, which ate almost every green thing that they excountered, manifesting, however, a decided preference for such crops as require cultivation, especially beans, turnips, onions and "garden sass" generally. Next to these, wheat, onts and potations exceeded their favorite food but where these were not, they took very kindly to maize, or grass, so that the most hopeful among us entertained serious fears of destitution and suffering the coming Winter, and some of the more timid were making preparations to return to their former homes, in hopes of escaping the plague that they feared would remain here for another year. About three weeks ago, however, having attained the power to fly, they immediately availed themselves of at, and started off is armies for the South wherelyee fear they will eat what they can this season and leave that the which were fear they will eat what they can this season and leave that the other weeks ago, and the season and leave the which were fear they will eat what they can this season and leave fear they will est what they can this season and leave a deposit which next Spring will afflict those among

whom they stop as they have us this year.
Our farmers row feel confident that all da ger from grasshoppers next year is past, and are "breaking"

incre crientively than any former season. The season thus far, though late, has been very favorable for vegetation and ours and potatees promise an about dart yield. The section of country that has been devastated is comparatively smell, and the proportion of crops destroyed in the "infected districts" is smaller than it was anticipated it would be, although some fields have been so completely stripped as to leave no indication of there having been anything sown on the ground, and other fields looked like "stubble" after harvest. The apprehended searcity of feed for cattle has led to a much more careful and general husbanding of the grass crop than usual, and the destruction of many stacks last Fall by prairie fires will lead to increased care this season. Very large rumbers of cattle have come and are still coming to the Territory, and probably more will be wintered here than ever before.

I forward by to day's mail a Sauk Rapids paper, confirming the disappearance of the grasshoppers. X.

LATER FROM THE PLAINS.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Republican.

POET KEARNY, N. T., Aug. 7, 1857.

This is becoming decidedly a most lively place. The other day, as you have doubtless been informed, the Cheyenne Indians dropped down upon the beef cattle intended for the Utah army, and made a pretty clean sweep, driving off all the cattle, killing and scalping one of the headers, and dangerously wounding another. The latter is in the Military Hospital at this post, under charge of Dr. Summers. All this occurred within a few miles of this post, but the Indians could not be pursued, as there is but a single company of Infantry here, the authorities having very wisely withdrawn all the mounted force. Col. Summer is out after the Cheyennes, but his expedition is also broken up, and his troops turned over to that all-absorbing Utah command, which appears to swallow up everything in its way. The Western prairies are now turned over to the Indians, and murders and robberies will be the order of the day.

The Tenth Infantry, commanded by Col. Alexander, and Phelp's battery of the Utah army reached here to-day. These troops do not appear to be very much delighted with the service on which they are ordered. The season is so late that they anticipate a great deal of suffering during the approaching Winter in the Rocky Mountains, as they will have only their canves to protect them from its rigors. The consequence is that the number of desertions has been unparalleled. The Fifth and Tenth Infantry have lost nearly five hundred men since they first received credes for Utah. It is very difficult to see why this expedition was not put off until next Spring, instead of being purhed on at the eleventh hour at such an immense sacrifice of men and money.

The road is lined between here and the mountains. PORT KEARNY, N. T., Aug. 7, 1857.

mense sacrifice of men and money.

The road is lined between here and the mountains with contractora trains, leaded with stores for Salt

Lake.

The Mormon emigration this year is truly formi-dable. It is confined almost exclusively to the road

The Mormon emigration this year is truly formidable. It is confined almost exclusively to the road along the north of the Platte. Some of the trains contain very nearly a thousand souls.

August 9.—1 add a postscript to inform you that the Fifth Infantry (Col. Wait) will be here to morrow. Capt. Van Vliet of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., arrived here yesterday, with a small escort, on his way to Salt Lake. He travels rapidly, and expects. I understand, to reach Utah in twenty-five days. He goes in advance on some important business, the nature of which I cannot ascertain, and will each Utah supering before the troops. It is to be reach Utah some time before the troops. It is to be hoped that Brigham will not make him a prisoner and hold him as a hostage.

A NEW-YORKER HORRIBLY MURDERED IN WISCONSIN.

One of the most atrocious murders ever recorded was committed in the town of Fort Winnebago, near the Winnebago Mills, in this county, on Saturday evening, at about 7 o'clock. The murdered man was Mr. Winnebago Mills, of the firm of Reynolds & Craig, owners of the "Winnebago Mill Property," and one of our meet quiet, inoffensive and respected citizens. Mr. Reynolds was about 29 or 30 years oll, and is lately from Keeseville, Essex County, New-York. He and his brother, and Mr. Craig, the other partner, returned from California about a year since. The murderer was John Baptiste DuBay, a half breed, and a man extensively known throughout the State.

The circumstances which led to the murder are substantially these:

The fitle to a certain tract of land was in dispute between DuBay and Messre. Reynolds & Craig, the former having a quit-claim deed from the State, and the latter claiming the same by virtue of a lease from the State to Nelson McNeal, given several years since. A few months since Mr. McNeal sold to Reynolds & Craig, and thus the right under the lease passed to them. From the Portage City (Wis.) Record Extra, Aug. 16.

These gentlemen were about erecting a house for the use of one of the millers on the premises to which both claimed possession. DuBay forbade their doing this saying he would burn it if they did. Mr. Reynold saying he would but in the thouse. Saturday, DuBny was in town and was intoxicated, it is said. During the day he told several that "he would shoot a man before night," that "he would learn the boys a lesson," and other like ex-The frame of the house had been erected and the

The frame of the house had been erected and the carpenters quit work for the day. DuBay returned from the city, saw the building, took his ax, and commenced chopping it down. In the mean time intelligence was carried to Mr. Reynolds of what was going on, who hastened to the spot, called DuBay a scoundrel, and asked him what he had done that for. DuBay area, into the house househout a double har. dre!, and asked him what he had done that for. Day went into the house, brought out a double-barreled shot-gun, and ordered Reynolds to leave, or ho
would shoot him. Reynolds replied that he would not
go, that he was not afraid of him, and that ho thought
there was no danger of his shooting. DuBay raised
his gun, pointed it at Reynolds, who was standing
within a few feet of him, and raised the lock. Mr. R.
attempted to ward it off with a piece of a picket
which he held in his hand, but DuBay fired, hitting
him in the left breast, just below his heart, and killed
him almost instantly. As he fell, he exclaimed, "My
God! my God!! am shot!"

Du Bay raised his gun again, cocked the lock of the

Du Bay raised his gun again, cocked the lock of the other barrel, pointed it toward Low and others who were eye-witnesses to the whole transaction, and said,

other barrel, pointed it toward Low and others who were eye-witnesses to the whole transaction, and said, "There'll be more of you;" but, without shooting, he lowered the guo, and went into the house.

Intelligence was immediately conveyed to the city, and large numbers hastened to the scene of the bloody deed. Sheriff Lewis was on the ground in a very few minutes, and although two miles distant, he had the perpetrator in jail within half an hour.

A large crowd collected in front of the jail, and evinced a determination to take the prisener out and lynch him. An attempt was made to force the jail open, but the Sheriff struck the ringleader over the head with some shackles which he held in his hand, and called upon the citizens to assist him in maintaining order, which call was promptly responded to.

Mesers Stewart, Judge Guppy and Dr. Davis addressed the excited crowd, urging them to maintain order and respect the law. Through the coolness and determination of Sheriff Lewis no serious disturbance took place, and the crowd dispersed.

An inquest was immediately held, and a verdict rendered that the deceased was willfully murdered by Dullay.

EAMLLY MURDERED.

A FAMILY MURDERED.

A FAMILY MURDERED.

From The Ottawa (Canada) Citiren, Aug. 15.

On the night of Saturday, the 8th instant, a most brutsl murder was committed under very atrocious circumstances, on the person of Alex. Sampson, a farmer, aged 43, living in the Township of Grattan, County of Renfrew, on the line of the Opeongo road, distant 18 miles from Renfrew; upon whose body an inquest was held by George Ross and John McNab, reque, Coroners, and a large and respectable Jury, who east on the case for twelve hours, but without obtaining any evidence which would lead to the apprehension of the murderers, although a large number of witnesses were examined.

The murder was committed under the following collibic oded circumstances: It appeared from the evidence that the deceased and his wife went to bed in the bedroom, that three daughters and a Mrs. Bossie slept in a room at the other end of the house, while a large room opening into the highway intervened between them and the room occupied by the deceased. One of the daughters being awake saw a man enter by the front door and pass toward the room of the deceased, without boots or shoes on his feet, but fancying it to be her father felt no alarm, and feli asleep. She and the others were awaked up shortly afterward by screams of murder proceeding from their She and the others were awaked up shortly after-ward by screams of murder proceeding from their father's room, when they all arose and saw the father make for the front door, by which he either went or

make for the front door, by which he either went or was dragged out.

The deceased's wife was awakened by hearing her husband scream, and, as far as she remembers, heard the sound of a blow struck on deceased's head, while lying by her side; deceased sprang out of bod, followed by her. On her entering the front room, she was prostrated by the blow of a bludgeon on the head. Two of the daughters, on entering the same spartment, were also treated in the same manner, as also Mrs. Bossie. The eldest daughter effected her escape; the second eldest, however, was found outside by her mother in an insensible state, having been brutally beaten, and, on removing her into the house, began to spit blood copiously. She now lies in a most pre-carious state, it being extremely doubtful if she can recover.

can recover.

The eldest son, a lad of 18 years, and Edward Bosne, were sleeping in the barn configuous to the
house, and were aroused by the screaming from the

bouse. Young Sampson proceeded to the house, when he saw his father on the road being beaten by three men with bludgeens, one of whom saw him orining up, when they attacked the son in a similar memor, who, however, managed to escape through the burn into the swamp, where he remained till morning. The three men in pursuit, on coming to the barn, saw Bossie, who was putting on his boots, whom they beat and bruised in a frightful manner, and will likely be an object should be recover. The body of deceased was discovered next morning at the edge of a bush about three acres from the house, where it was evident from the marks on the ground he had been dragged by the three ruffians. He was still alive but wholly insensible, and on being removed to the house in a jumper immediately expired. The body presented a frightful appearance, particularly about the head, which was literally smashed to pieces.

The perpetrators of these diabolical outrages must have been well acquainted with the house and premises, form the cool and systematic manner in which they performed their work; and it is therefore reasonable to suppose that they reside at no great distance from the scene of this targedy, although there was no evidence adduced at the inquest to warrant the Jury in rendering a verdict other than they did, which was "Wilful murder against some person or persons to the Jury unknown." It would appear from the evidence

rendering a verdict other than they did, which was "Wilful murder against some person or persons to the Jury unknown." It would appear from the evidence that the deceased and some of his neighbors were on bad terms about land and other matters, and it was proved by several witnesses that one of the puties alluded to, named James Kairna, had used threatening language of a deadly purpose against the deceased, and that within a few days previous to the murder, and with whom deceased had a lawsuit at some time relative to the crops on the disputed land, which was in favor of deceased.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

THE ESCAPES FROM JAIL-ONE OF THE PRISONERS RETURNED - John Quincy Adams, one of the five prisoners who recently escaped from the Hudson County Jail, returned by advice of his mother, on Saturday, to the jail. Hugh Riley, Joseph Stacy, Charles Toomey and Michael Mullins are yet at large. The Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders have offered a reward of \$250 for their apprehension, or a proportionate share of the reward for the return of either of them to the jail. Mr. Layton, the keeper, was also instructed by the Board to employ a turnkey to take charge of the prison in his absence at a salary

THE ALMS HOUSE -Mr. Wm. Whitley, the Superintendent of the Alms House in Jersey City, reports to the Common Council that during the three months ending Aug. 1, inst., there were admitted into that institution 36 men, 43 women, 37 boys and 43 girls, making in all 159. There were discharged during the same period 24 men, 31 women, 10 boys and 24 girls-3 boys and 2 girls were adopted in families, and 2 men and I woman died, making 97 in all, which left 62 persons in the Alms-House at the close of the quarter. The amount of expenditure during the quarter was \$870 88. The actual cost of sustaining the Alms-House was \$403 88. Expended on the out-door poor during the quarter, \$264 48; by which 75 adults and 130 children were relieved.

THE OFFICIAL SQUABBLE. - The apparatus of Engine Company No. 2 of Hoboken-which was taken to New-York for repairs by order of Mr. Pope, the Chief Engineer, in violation of the orders of Mr. Chamberlain, member of the Common Council and Chairman of the Committee on Fire and Water-was returned to Hoboken on Friday night, on which occasion large number of firemen of the different companies turned out in uniform, but without apparatus, to receive "the machine." After parading the streets and housing the apparatus, the firemen repaired to the Mansion House for refreshments, at which place they listened to several speeches.

RENEFIT OF THE VETERANS .- A concert and ball will be given by the citizens of Hoboken on Tuesday evening, September 1, the proceeds of which will be applied to the necessities of the Veterans of the War of 1812. A committee of thirty-four citizens has the

RESIGNED. - Alderman Scott has resigned his seat in the Board of Aldermen of the City of Hudson.

The Jersey City Continental Guard will go to Cliffwood, opposite Keyport, on a picnic and cotillion excursion, on Wednesday, August 26, with the steamer Washington and the barge Franklin.

A few of the counterfeit fives on the Lee Bank of Massachusetts have been passed in Jersey City.

The Committee of the "Volks Gambrinus Fest" have deposited the sum of \$1,100 in the Mechanice' Bark, as the net receipts of the festival for the benefit of the German Erglish School.

Prof. Mapes will deliver a lecture in the Reformed Subject: "Causes of Vegetable Organic Growth, including the Natural and Divine Laws active in the ' Formation and Early History of the World."

JERSEY PEACHES .- The Newark Daily Advertiser

of Aug 22d says that:

"From 4,500 to 5,000 baskets of peaches were sent to New York yesterday from the lower part of the State. The varieties that have made their appearance in our market are the Troth early red and the early York, together with a few Rare Ripes, and are, notwithstanding the cry raised of a failure in the crop, unusually fine. About the first of the ensuing month the Howard and Malacatoon varieties will be along, and in about two weeks after, Ward's late free stone, the white free stone Heath, late cling stone Heath and the yellow Smock.

PICKPOCKETS .- This class of thieves continue th PICKPOCKETS.—This class of thieves continue their depredations upon passengers upon the Jersey City ferry-beats and at the railroad depots, notwithstanding the caution posted up so conspicuously by the managers of the ferry and railroads. On Saturday a Western man had his pocket picked of a wallet containing \$350 and some papers of importance to him. On Friday two ladics residing in Jersey City had their pockets picked of porte-monnaics containing small sums of money.

THE MYSTERIOUS BURIAL CASE.-The Jury in the case of Margaret Dale-the investigation into whose death has been going on at Elizabeth for three days past-decided late on Friday night upon the following

We find that deceased came to her death by some disease of the lungs and brain, and that her death has probably been hastened by unkind and cruel treatment at the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Conover; and we further find that Mr. and Mrs. Conover, by treating said deceased in the manner aforesaid, have violated all laws of society and humanity, and that in the optation of the Jury the conduct of Mr. Conover is in the highest degree censurable for the unkind manner in which he interred, exhumed and reinterred the body.

BRESLIS, THE OHIO DEFAULTER.—A gentleman from this city, who was in London, Canada, on Friday last, saw Breelin, the fugitive defaulter, at that place. He has his wife with him, and they are boarding at Robinson's Hell. On the day our informant saw him, he participated in the annual pic-nic of the Londoners to Fort Stanley. He seems to cejoy himself very much, although suspicious of persons who make inquiry for him, as our informant had cause to know. The lathough suspicious of persons who make inquiry for him, as our informant had cause to know. The lathough suspicious of persons who make inquiry for him, as our informant had cause to know. The lathough suspicious of persons who make incavity in him to cause, and favers his privacy. Notwithabout his case, and favers his privacy. Notwithabout his important his failed him the second of the him favers of sugar-case cut on that island. They measure each full nine feet of the privacy of the sugar cannot be feet of him the him to the him to the him to him to the department of the causes of the failure and the means for prevening a recurrence. The agent is further instructed to go over the entire route, and report on any improvement which can be made to make the mail connections more certain and to expedite them.

[New Orleans Picsyane, Aug. 16]